Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 22.

Poetry.

OUR UNION FLAG.

BY A LADY OF BALTIMORE.

Air—NELLY GRAY.

There's a starry banner floating o'er the home of liberty,
In olden times 'twas purchased by our sires,
Every crimson stripe was painted by the heart's blood of the free,
And its radiant stars were lit by patriot fires.

CHORUS—Oh! never may the morn,
See our banner stained and torn,
By disunion with its evils sad and sore,
For the stars would fade away,
And the stripes alone would stay,
And freedom would forsake us evermore.

A noble standard-bearer is the eagle of the west,
Proudly daring and defiant is his glare,
He has left his grand old eyrie in the mountain's highest crest,
To bear our starry banner on the air.

CHORUS.

The Union is our glory, by the Union we will stand,
Columbia owns no recreant as her son;
From the mountain and the valley, come the purest of our land,
And the hearts of the many are as one.

CHORUS.

The fiery Southern chivalry, the stainless and the high
Are raising in the glory of their might;
As the war-steed rushes onward, with the lightning in his eye
When the trumpet blast is calling to the fight.

CHORUS.

And the North will meet them bravely, with the wisest and her best,
Frank and warm will be the greeting of the free,
And the glory and the honor of the vast and chainless West
Shall be offered at the shrine of liberty.

CHORUS—And never shall the morn
See our banner stained and torn,
By disunion with its evils sad and sore,
For the stars shall never fade,
And the stripes shall know no shade,
And Freedom shall be ours evermore.

THE VOICE OF DOUGLAS.

Preservation of the Union.

THE DUTY OF PATRIOTS.

By invitation of the Legislature, Hon. Stephen A. Douglas addressed the Legislature on the 25th ult., upon the existing national troubles. He said:

I am not insensible to the patriotic motives which prompted you to do me the honor to invite me to address you on this occasion, upon the momentous issues now presented in the condition of our country. With a heart filled with sadness and grief I comply with your request.

For the first time since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, a wide-spread conspiracy exists to destroy the best government the sun of heaven ever shed its rays upon. [Applause.] Hostile armies are now marching upon the Federal Capital, with a view of planting a revolutionary flag upon its dome, seizing the national archives, taking captive the President elect by the hands of the people, in the hands of secessionists and disunionists. A war of aggression and of extermination is being waged against the Government established by our fathers. The boast has gone forth by the Secretary of War of this revolutionary Government, that on the first day of May the revolutionary flag shall float from the walls of the Capital at Washington, and that on the fourth day of July, the revolutionary army shall hold possession of the Hall of Independence in Philadelphia.

The simple question presented to us is whether we will wait for the enemy to carry out this boast of making war upon our soil, or whether we will rush as one man to the defence of the Government, and its capital, to defend it from the hands of all assailants who have threatened it. [Great applause.] Already the piratical flag has been unfurled against the commerce of the United States. Letters of marque have been issued, appealing to the pirates of the world to assemble under the revolutionary flag, and commit depredations carried on under the stars and stripes. Hostile batteries have been planted upon its batteries; custom houses have already been established; and we are now required to pay tribute and taxes without having a voice in making the laws, imposing them, or having a share in the distribution of them after they have been collected. The question is whether this war of aggression shall proceed and we remain with folded arms, inactive spectators, or whether we shall meet the aggressors at the threshhold and turn back the tide.

So long as there was a hope of peaceful solution, I prayed and implored for compromise. I can appeal to my countrymen with confidence that I have spared no effort, omitted no opportunity, to adopt a peaceful solution of all these troubles, and thus restore peace, happiness and fraternity to this government. When all propositions of peace fail, there is but one course left to the patriot and that is to rally under that flag which has waved over the Capitol from the days of Washington, and around the government established by Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, Franklin, and their compeers. [Vociferous cheering.]

What is the alledged cause for this invasion of the rights and authority of the Government of the United States? The cause alledged is that the institutions of the Southern States are not safe under the Federal Government. What evidence has been presented that they are insecure? I appeal to every man within the sound of my voice to tell me at what period, from the time that Washington was inaugurated, down to this hour, have the rights of the Southern States—the rights of the slaveholders, been more secure than at this time? When, in the history of this government, have they stood on so firm a basis? For the first time in the history of this Republic there is no restriction by act of Congress upon the institution of slavery anywhere within the limits of the United States. Then it cannot be the territorial question that has given them cause. When was the Fugitive Slave Law executed with more fidelity than since the inauguration of the present incumbent of the presidential office. [Much applause] Let the people of Chicago speak and tell us when were the laws of the land executed with as much firmness and fidelity, so far as fugitive slaves were concerned, as they are now. Can any man tell me of any one act of aggression that has been committed or attempted since the last presidential election, that justifies this disruption of the Federal Union?

I ask you to reflect and then point out any one act that has been done; any one duty that has been omitted to be done, of which any one of these disunionists can justly complain.—Yet we are told, simply because one party has succeeded in a presidential election, therefore they choose to consider their liberties are not safe, and therefore they will break up the Government.

I had supposed that it was a cardinal and fundamental principle of our system of government that the decision of the people at the ballot box, without a fraud, according to the forms of the Constitution, was to command the explicit obeience of every good citizen.—[Loud applause.] If their defeat in a presidential election is to justify the minority, or any portion of the minority in raising the traitorous hand of rebellion against the constituted authorities, you will find the future history of the United States written in the history of Mexico. According to my reading of Mexican history, there never has been one presidential term from the time of the revolution of 1820 down to this day when the candidate elected by the people ever served his four years. In every instance, either the defeated candidate has seized upon the Presidential chair by the use of the bayonet, or he has turned out the duly elected candidate before his term expired. Are we to inaugurate this Mexican system in the United States of America?—[No, never.] Suppose the case to be reversed. Suppose the disunion candidate had been elected by any means—I care not what, if by any means in accordance with the forms of the Constitution—at the last Presidential election. Then suppose the Republicans had raised a rebellion against his authority. In that case you would have found me tendering my best efforts to John C. Breckinridge to put down the Republican rebels. [Tremendous applause.] And if you had attempted such a rebellion, I would have called forth all the power and energies of this country to have crushed you out. [Continued applause.]

The first duty of every citizen, or of a citizen of any constitutional government, is obedience to the national Constitution and laws of his country. [Applause.] I have no apprehension that any man in Illinois or beyond the limits of our beloved State, will misconstrue or misunderstand my motive. So far as any of the partizan questions are concerned, I stand in equal, eternal and undying opposition to the Republicans and secessionists. [Applause.]—You all know that I am a good partizan fighter in partizan times. [Laughter and cheers.]—And you will find me equally as good a patriot when the country is in danger. [Cheers.]

Now permit me to say to the assembled representatives and Senators of our good old State, composed of men of both political parties, in my opinion it is your duty to lay aside your creeds and party platforms; to lay aside your party organizations and partizan appeals; to forget that you were divided, until you have rescued the government and the country from their assailants. Then resume your partizan positions, according to your wishes.—[Applause.] Give me a country first, that my children may live in peace, then we will have a theatre for our party organizations to operate upon.

We are called upon to fold our arms, allow the national Capitol to be seized by a military force under a foreign revolutionary flag; to see the archives of the government in the hands of a people who affect to despise the flag and government of the United States. I am unwilling to fly from the Federal Capital. It has been my daily avocation, six months in the year for eighteen years, to walk into that marble building and from its portico to survey a country at the north and that lying south of the Potomac. I believe that I may with confidence appeal to the people of every section of the country to bear testimony that I have been as thoroughly national as any man that has lived in my day. [Applause.] And I believe if I should make an appeal to the people of Illinois, or of the Northern States, to their impartial verdict, they would say that whatever errors I have committed have been in leaning too far to the Southern section of the Union against my own. [Applause.] I think I can appeal to friend and foe—I use it in a political sense, and I trust I use the word foe in a *past* sense. [Much applause.] I can appeal to them with confidence that I have never pandered to the prejudice or passion of my section against the minority section of this Union; and I will say to you now, with all frankness and in all sincerity, that I will never sanction nor acquiesce in any warfare whatever, upon the constitutional rights or domestic institutions of the people of the Southern States. [Applause.] On the contrary, if there was an attempt to invade these rights, to stir up servile insurrection among their people, I would rush to their rescue and interpose with whatever of strength I might possess to defend them from such a calamity.—[Applause.] While I will never invade them; while I will never fail to defend and protect their rights to the full extent that a fair and liberal construction of the Constitution can give them, they must distinctly understand I will never acquiesce in this invasion of our constitutional rights.

It is a crime against the inalianable and indeleasable right of every American citizen to attempt to destroy the government under which we were born. It is a crime against Constitutional freedom and the hopes of the friends of freedom throughout the wide world to attempt to blot out the United States from the map of Christiandom. Yet this attempt is now being made. The government of our fathers is to be overthrown and destroyed.—The Capital that bears the name of the Father of his country is to be bombshelled and leveled to the earth among the rubbish and the dust of the things that are past. The records of our government are to be scattered to the four winds of heaven. The constituted authorities, placed there by the same high authority that placed Washington, and Jefferson, and Madison, and Jackson in the chair, are to be captured and carried off to become a by word and a scorn to the nations of the world. [Never! Never!]

You may think that I am drawing a picture that is overwrought, and not describing a fact. No man who spent the last week in the city of Washington will believe I have done justice to it. You have all the elements of the French revolution surrounding the Capital now, and threatening it with its terrors. Not only is its constitutional government to be stricken down; not only is our flag to be blotted out, but the very foundations of social order are to be undermined and destroyed; the demon of destruction is to be left loose over the face of the land; a reign of terror and mob law is to prevail in each section of the Union, and the man who dares to plead for the cause of justice and moderation in either section, is to be marked down as a traitor to his section. If this state of things is allowed to go on, how long before you will have the guillotine in active operation?

I appeal to you, my countrymen—men of all parties—not to allow your passions to get the better of your judgments. Do not allow your vengeance upon the authors of this great iniquity to lead you into rash and cruel and desperate acts upon those who may differ with you in opinion. Let the spirit of moderation and of justice prevail. You cannot expect within so few weeks after an excited political canvass that every man can rise to the level of forgetting his partizan prejudices and sacrifice everything upon the alter of his country; but allow me to say to you, you will not be true to your country if you ever attempt to manufacture partizan capital out of the miseries of your country. [Much applause.] When calling upon Democrats to rally to the tented fields, leaving wife, child, father and mother behind them, to rush to the rescue of the President that you elected, do not make war upon them and try to manufacture partizan capital out of a struggle in which they are engaged from the holiest and purest of motives. [Renewed applause.]

Then I appeal to you, my own Democratic friends—those men that have never failed to rally under the glorious banner of the country, whenever an enemy at home or abroad has dared to assail it—to you who I believe to be the purest patriots that ever lived—do not allow the mortification, growing out of a defeat in a partizan struggle, and the elevation of a party to power that we firmly believed to be dangerous to the country—do not let that convert you from patriots into traitors to your native land. [Long continued applause.]—Whenever our Government is assailed—when hostile armies are marching under rude and odious banners against the Government of our country, the shortest way to peace is the most stupendous and unanimous preparation for war. [Tremendous applause.] The greater the unanimity the less blood will be shed. [Much applause.] The more prompt and energetic the movement, and the more important it is in numbers, the shorter will be the struggle.

Every friend of freedom, every champion and advocate of constitutional liberty throughout the land, must feel this cause is his own, and that there is and should be nothing that ought to be disagreeable or humiliating to men who have differed in time of peace on every question that could divide fellow men, to rally in union in defence of the country and against all assailants. While all the States of this Union, and every citizen of every State has a priceless legacy dependant upon the success of our efforts to maintain this Government, we in the great valley of the Mississippi have peculiar inducements to the struggle. What is the attempt now being made? Seven States of this Union, choose to declare that they will no longer obey the behests of the United States, that they will withdraw from the Government established by our fathers, that they will dissolve, without our consent, the bonds that have united us together. But, not content with that, they proceed to invade and obstruct our dearest and most inalienable rights, secured by the Constitution. One of their first acts is to establish a battery of cannon upon the banks of the Mississippi, on the dividing line between the States of Mississippi and Tennessee, and require every steamer that passes down the river to come to under a gun, to receive a custom house officer on board, to prescribe where the boat may land, and upon what terms it may put out a barrel of flour or a cask of bacon; upon the river and upon the borders of these States to cut off our freedom of trade.

We are called upon to sanction this policy. Before consenting to their rights to commit such acts, I implore you to consider that the same principal that will allow the Cotton States to exclude us from the ports of the Gulf, would authorize the New England States and N. York and Pennsylvania to exclude us from the Atlantic, and the Pacific States to exclude us from the ports of that ocean. Whenever you sanction this doctrine of Secession, you authorize the States bordering upon the Atlantic and Pacific oceans to withdraw from us, form alliances among themselves, and exclude us from the markets of the world and from communication with all the rest of Christendom. Not only this, but there follows a tariff on imports, levying of taxes upon every pound of tea and coffee and sugar, and every yard of cloth that we may import for consumption; the levying of an export duty upon every bushel of corn and every pound of meat we may choose to send to the markets of the world to pay for imports.

Bear in mind that these very cotton States, who have in former times been so boisterous for free trade, have among their first acts established an export duty on cotton for the first time in American history.

It is a historical fact, well known to every man who has read the debates of the Convention which framed the Constitution, that the Southern States refused to become parties to the Constitution unless there was an express provision in the Constitution prohibiting Congress to levy an export duty on any product of the earth. No sooner have these cotton States seceded than an export duty is levied; and if they will levy it on their cotton do you not think they will levy it on our pork, and our beef, and our corn, and our wheat, and our manufactured articles, and all that we have to sell? Then what is the proposition? It is to enable the tier of States bordering on the Atlantic and the Pacific, and on the Gulf, surrounding us on all sides, to withdraw from the Union—form an alliance among themselves, and then levy taxes on us without our consent, and collect revenue without giving us any just proportion or part of all of the amount collected. Can we submit to taxation without representation? [Several voices, "no."] Can we permit nations foreign to us to collect revenues off our products—the fruits of our labor? I ask the citizens of Illinois; I ask every citizen in the great basin between the Rocky Mountains and the Alleghenies; in the vallies of the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri, to tell me whether he is ever willing to sanction a line of policy that may isolate us from the markets of the world and make us dependent provinces upon power that thus choose to isolate us! [Many voices "no," and "never."]

"I Warn you, my countrymen, whenever you permit this to be done in the Southern States, New York will very soon follow their example. New York, that great port, where two-thirds of our revenue is collected, and whence two-thirds of our goods are exported, will not long be able to resist the temptation of taxing fifteen millions of people in the great West, when she can monopolize the resources and release her own people from any taxation whatsoever. Hence I say to you, my countrymen, from the best consideration I have been able to give to the subject, after the most mature reflection, and through investigation, I have arrived at the conclusion that, come what may, war if it must be, although I deplore it as a great calamity, yet, come what may, the people of the great Mississippi Valley, can never consent to be excluded from free access to the ports of the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico. [Great applause.] Hence I repeat that I am not prepared to take up arms or to sanction a policy of our Government to take up arms take up arms to make any war upon the rights of the Southern States, upon their institution; upon their rights of persons or property: but, on the contrary, would rush to their defence and protect them from assault; but while that is the case, I will never cease to urge my countrymen to take arms to fight to the death in defence of our indefeasible rights. [Loud applause.] Hence, if a war does come, it is a war of self defence on our part. It is a war in defence of our own just rights; in defence of the Government which we have inherited, a priceless legacy from our patriotic fathers; in defence of the great rights of freedom of trade, commerce, transit, and intercourse from the center to the circumference of our great continent. These are rights we must struggle for and never surrender.

I have struggled almost against hope to avert the calamities of war, and to effect a reunion and reconciliation with our brethren in the South. I yet hope it may be done, but I am not able to point out to you how it may be. Nothing short of Providence can reveal to us the issue of this great struggle. Bloody—calamitous—I fear it will be. May we so conduct it, if a collision must come, that we will stand justified in the eye of him who knows our hearts and who will justify our every act. We must not yield to resentments, nor to the spirit of vengance, much less to the desire for conquest or ambition.

I see no path of ambition open in a bloody struggle for triumphs over my countrymen. There is no path of ambition open for me in a divided country. Hence, whatever we may do must be the result of duty, of conviction, of patriotic duty—the duty we owe to ourselves, to our posterity, and to the friends of constitutional liberty and self-government throughout the world. [Loud applause.]

My friends, I can say no more. To discuss these topics is the most painful duty of my life. It is with a sad heart—with a grief that I have never before experienced, that I have to contemplate this fearful struggle; but I believe in my conscience that it is a duty we owe to ourselves, and our children, and our God, to protect this government, and that flag from every assailant, be he who he may. [Tremendous and prolonged applause.]

On motion of Mr. Hacker, the house adjourned.

A DARE-DEVIL REGIMENT.—Colonel Wilson's hard-fisted regiment in New York city is nearly full. Thirty men of muscle offered themselves in a body on Tuesday.—"Glad to see you, gentlemen," said the Colonel," but if you enlist with me, I assure you that half of you will be in your graves in less than three months!" Pleased with the cheering prospect held out by their commander, the irrepressible thirty clapped their hands, gave the Colonel three cheers, and immediately enrolled their names.

Educational.

IMPROVE THE TIME.

Now that our schools are nearly all closed for the season, and the teachers are mostly engaged in other vocations, it would be well for every person who contemplates taking charge of a school during the coming winter, to ask himself or herself, whether they are prepairing for the *duties* of the responsible position in which they desire to place themselves. Teachers should remember that their labor for the improvement of their schools is not confined to the exercises of the school room. It is the duty of all not only to devote their time and attention during the session to the advancement of the scholars immediately under their charge, but they should strive to improve themselves in the intervening time that they may go again to the school room more skilful workmen, and be better prepared to impart the knowledge they have acquired to the *minds* entrusted to their care. Their duty to their Creator as responsible and *influential* creatures, their duty to society and their employers, their duty to their scholars and themselves, and their duty to the profession, all demand this, and if they properly appreciate the great responsibility resting upon them as laborers in this I had almost said *holy* calling, they cannot be insensible to these obligations.

It is not necessary that every teacher should attend school or devote their time holy to study during the intermission although this is advantageous when circumstances will allow of it. A person engaged in almost any occupation may find some time in each day for intellectual improvement. Even the farmer or mechanic though he has not more than fifteen minutes or one half hour per day may make much advancement in the studies if he will devote those moments to them. The pleasure afforded to a person of reflective mind more than compensates him for his labor, for one thought give rise to another and new beauties are continually presented for his contemplation.—Many of the finest schol ars that have ever lived have educated themselves in this way and their example should encourage us to redouble our efforts.

Many of the teachers do not contemplate the profession of teaching as a business for life and for this reason, think they cannot efford to spend much time in preparing themselves. They have perhaps, attended school for several winters, and "have been through the Arithmatic," Grammar and Spelling Book, "and consider themselves *thoroughly* qualified to *keep school*, without fully comprehending even these primary studies." Such school keepers as they are not teachers, are a disgrace to their profession and should receive no encouragement. They cannot *earn* their board, more than that they do the schools a positive injury. If they do not understand a study themselves they cannot make the *infant* mind to comprehend it and hinder rather than assist. It is often more difficult to unlearn that which was improperly taught than to give a correct impression at first.

No person would attempt to carry on the business of steel engraving without serving an apprenticeship and becoming acquainted with the different processes of the art. Now is it reasonable or *right* to attempt to mould and fashion the human mind, a tablet as enduring as time and on which impressions once made are seldom effaced, without a previous, careful perparation.

Even for one month of teaching the one who undertakes it should have a knowledge of the business. Then let every moment be improved, in studying and in the reading of educational works that you may advance rather than retard the great cause of education.

DUTY OF THE COUNTRY TO EDUCATE ITS CHILDREN.—In Prussia it is said that every child is "due to the school." Here, it may be laid down as one of our social principles, that, as the best services of all her children are due to the State, so it is the duty of the State to bring out, to their fullest extent, all the talents and powers for the good of all her children.—*T. H. Burrowes.*

Humboldt said ten years ago, "Governments, religion, property, books, are nothing but scaffolding to educate a man. Earth holds up to her Master no fruit but the finished man. Education is the only interest worthy the deep controlling anxiety of the thoughtful man."

CONTRABAND OF WAR.—The following articles have been officially declared as coming under the head of "contraband of war" by the Administration: "Gold and silver coin; checks or bills of exchange for money; articles of food; clothing and materials for the manufacture of clothing; rifle, pistol, musket and cannon balls and shells; gunpowder and all materials used in its manufacture; ammunition and munitions and implements of war of every description; books of military education, saddles, harness and trappings for flying artillery, field and staff officers and cavalry troops; horses; gun-carriages; timber for ship building; all kinds of naval stores; engines, boilers and machinery for boats; locomotive engines and cars for railroads, and goods and commodities that might be useful to the enemy in war."

The Cincinatti *Gazette* mentions a company in that vicinity of twenty-seven members, whose property is estimated at nine millions of dollars.

It is said that the officers and men who were captured in Texas after the treason of Twigs, and released on their promise not to bear arms against the Southern Confederacy, are to be called on to renew their oaths of allegiance, and to serve against the enemies of their country. Failing to obey this order, they will be at once dismissed from the service.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN ON THE WAR.—At a flag-raising on the Rutger's College Building, at New Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, Theodore Frelinghuysen, the President of that Institution, made a patriotic speech. He said:

"The first cannon shot against Sumpter struck the great heart of the American people, and that heart shall never cease beating until this wrong is avenged. Despising the remedies offered by the Constitution itself for redressing their supposed grievances, they, just as wicked men always do, have gathered their forces, have stolen forts and arsenals, have plundered our public property, murdered innocent citizens, and now are endeavoring to coil a serpent among the stars and stripes, whose fangs shall strike out the emblems of Seven States from its glorious folds. If a foreign foe had attempted this the nation would have risen up as one man to hurl down the aggressor, and how much worse was it when the foe came from within our own bosom! In fact, a more monstrous crime against human rights had never been perpetrated, in the words of a distinguished clergyman, since the Crucification of our Lord and Saviour. And, in view of all this, what do they ask? They cry out, 'let us alone!' Do let us alone!' Jefferson Davis is not the first transgressor that has wanted to be let alone! Do let us alone. [Laughter.] Adam and Eve, when they sinned, sought to be let alone, by hiding themselves in the garden. But God and their sin found them out; and Jeff. Davis's sin be sure of it, will find him out. We must fight; there is no alternative. Rebellion must be crushed, and then we shall become once more a happy and united people."

A number of naval officers who recently resigned have come to the conclusion that they made a slight mistake, and have applied to be reinstated. They have been and will still continue to be told, that they are not wanted. In the meantime honorable officers, who long since honorably retired, have offered their services to their country in the hour of her trouble, and have been placed on duty as Second Lieutenants, as no higher position can, under present circumstances, be assigned them.

No More Debts to be Paid.—A proclamation from Governor Brown, of Georgia, forbids citizens of that State from paying any debts due to Northern creditors. The Governor "invites citizens who are indebted" to Northern States to invest their spare cash in Georgian bank stock or, still better, to perform a patriotic duty," by giving it to the Southern Confederacy for war purposes. He further forbids the protest of notes by any Georgia banks. Here, then, is a regularly organized swindle. The Governor of Georgia is an adept in the art of stealing.

"NO STRAY BRICKS."—It is said that when Col. Benjamin F. Butler, in command of the Massachusetts Regiment, landed, some of the authorities of Annapolis protested against the passage of Massachusetts troops over Maryland soil, when he replied: "Sir, we came here not as citizens of Massachusetts, but as citizens and soldiers of the United States, with no intention to invade any State, but to protect the Capitol of our common country from invasion. We shall give no cause of offence, but there must be no *fugitive shots or stray bricks* on the way."

Slow.—The Richmond *Examiner* is very savage over the supineness of the Virginia government. It charges it with having done nothing at all towards fitting our privateers—while Pendergast is seizing vessels constantly. Its Portsmouth correspondence says that up to the 8th he had "captured twenty-five vessels, but only one of this number deserves the name of prize. That is reported to be a Richmond ship from some of the South American ports, laden with 3000 bags of coffee." We hope he will keep on doing so.

A leading mercantile house in Philadelphia, which has done much and paid liberally to stand well with the South, lately received a letter from a debtor in Louisiana in these terms.

"Our note to you for $10,000, due this day, will not be paid. We have lent the money to the Confederate States, and you may go to——."

The creditors hope to make of their account a cartridge to fire at the rebels. They have no idea of ever realizing it otherwise.—*Tribune.*

A patriotic New York gentlemen sent to Col Wilson $300, for the use of his regiment of Zouaves, when the messenger put his hand into his pocket to get out the money and hand it to the Col. it was gone, he then told the Col. his pocket had been picked and the money stolen. The Colonel replied, "it's all right, I saw the boys in their tent, counting and dividing the money."

Southern Heraldry.—A suitable heraldric device for J. Davis would be:

Two beams standant,
One beam crossant,
One rope pendant—
A scoundrel at the end on't."

The Filmore school in New Orleans has been changed to "Jefferson School," and the venerable ex-President pronounced "a fanatic, a hypocrite, and a traitor to the soil."

BOSTON, May 17.—A proposition has been introduced in the Legislature to aid in erecting a monument over the remains of Whitney and Ladd, who were killed by the Baltimore mob.

THE best lip salve in all the world is a kiss; but it must be used with caution or it produces an affection of the heart.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, May 31, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

The *Gazette*, a few weeks ago, charged the Republicans of this County with intending to keep up their party organization. To this we replied, that we were willing to meet Democrats in a Union County Convention, nominate candidates irrespective of party, only so that they were true friends of the Union, and vote for them. To this, that paper objects. In our opinion, this would be the best and most patriotic manner to act in this crisis. Let all old party lines, now that our beloved country is in danger, be dropped, and when this wicked rebellion of the Southern traitors has been crushed, then will be time enough to resume old party relations again. For our part, we believe we have as good, if not a better chance of carrying our County ticket, next fall, than the Democrats, but if they would meet us in friendly union, as true lovers of this great Republic, the wisest and the best ever established by mortal man, we care not whether the man we vote for for Judge, Legislature, Treasurer, Commissioner, &c., is, or has been, a Democrat, *only so that he is for his country now.* Patriots, men of both parties, who desire to see our inestimable blessing of liberty go down to all generations unimpaired, is there anything wrong in this proposition? Politics to the winds when our country is in danger. This course is recommended in Allegheny, and other Counties in this State, as well as in other States in the Union, and will be accomplished. Let us show a bold united front in Bedford County, in this war that the traitors have forced upon the Government, drop party, and when peace returns, go back to our old political organizations, or form new ones as suits us. This idea is entertained by a great many of our friends, not because they have not unlimited confidence in the soundness of Republican principles, but patriotism seems to require that we present an undivided front to the enemies of our country, and that partizanship, for the time being, should be subordinated to the salvation of the government.

ACCEPTED.

We understand that the Hopewell Riflemen and the Bloody Run Blues, both of this County, have been accepted into the service of the Government. They have both been full for several weeks, and are composed of the right kind of material.

The Clearville Blues have also been ready to march for the last month. If necessary, a thousand men can be procured in Bedford County. Whilst the gallant sons of our County are in the service, risking their lives to aid in putting down the rebellion of the traitors, we hope no citizen will join in with that foul secession journal, the Bedford Gazette, to divide our counsels, give aid and comfort to the enemy, and help to bring disaster and defeat on the Government, and our brave volunteers. When our gallant men have put down this foul rebellion, and return to their homes, covered all over with laurels, they will treasure up, in their heart of hearts, against the day of wrath, the treasonable conduct of the Gazette, and its few sympathyzing friends.

"WE'VE GOT 'EM NOW!"—The Gazette says that we made this ejaculation "on the occasion of an enthusiastic war speech delivered by a prominent Democrat a few weeks ago." It also states that the editor of this paper "said but a short time ago, in the hearing of a friend, that he wished to God John Brown was alive now, that he might fulfil his purposes upon the South!" We pronounce both these assertions of the Gazette, lies out of the whole cloth. But lying to the editor of that paper is part of his nature, and he can't help it.

We this week publish the patriotic speech of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, before the Legislature of Illinois. Let all those who have been taking their cue from the Bedford Gazette, read this speech. It is brimful of patriotism, and shows that his heart is in the right place. If all the supporters of the Judge, in this State, as well as throughout the country, will take the same patriotic view, the course of all secession papers, like the Gazette, will have no effect.

By a letter from the Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, published in another column, it will be seen that Hon. S. L. Purviance has resigned the Attorney Generalship, and that Hon. Francis Jordan of Bedford, and Hon. Darwin A. Finney of Crawford, are spoken of as his successor.

The report, some days ago, of a battle at Fowell's Point, near Fortress Monroe, in which several hundred were said to be killed and wounded, proves false.

A considerable portion of our paper is this week taken up with the account of the advance into Virginia, by the United States forces; and of the assassination of the young and gallant Col. Ellsworth of the New York Fireman Zouaves, by an Alexandria secessionist. The people of every part of the loyal States, mourn the untimely death of this young officer.—Flags in the ports, throughout the army, in the cities, in fact all over the country, have been displayed at half mast, minute guns fired, and bells tolled, testifying a nation's mourning and sympathy. His death will be avenged.

We intend weekly hereafter, to devote a column of our paper to educational matters.—It will be under the editorial management of Mr. CHARLES W. GREENE, and any persons writing in relation to education, must address their communications to Mr. Greene, to ensure attention. The article on our first page, headed "Improve the Time," is from his pen.

The Gazette should know that even the freedom of speech and the press guaranteed by the Constitution, does not allow a traitor to utter his treasonable sentiments through his press, or in any manner so as to encourage, aid and comfort the enemy, which it is weekly doing.

BROAD TOP COAL TRADE.

For the week ending Wednesday 22d inst., the shipments of coal from the Broad Top region was 5,362 tons, being an increase of 1,724 tons over the corresponding week of last year. Whole amount since Jan'y 1, 1861, 63,571 tons.

Kentucky has gone for the Union by an overwhelming majority. The question before the people was the election of candidates to a Convention recently called by the Legislature. The Majority for the Union candidate will probably exceed 40,000.

Hon. Henry Winter Davis has been nominated for Congress by the Union men of Baltimore.

Col. John C. Fremont has been appointed a Major General in the army.

THE RIGHT KIND OF TALK.

Among those arrayed in arms against the Southern Despotism, is Gen. B. F. Butler of Massachusetts, who for years sided with everything demanded by the South, however unreasonable. He was a member too, of the Charleston Democratic Convention, and withdrew from that body with the secessionists and co-operated with them in their subsequent Convention, held in Baltimore, when John C. Breckinridge was placed in nomination for the Presidency. Gen. Butler sustained the nomination then made during the campaign, and the principles embraced in the platform of the Breckinridge party. No man ever went further to serve the Fire Eaters of the South, and it was not until the attack upon Fort Sumpter, that Gen. Butler and those who acted with him at the North got their eyes open and realized fully that the secessionists designed to destroy the Union. When the traitors could no longer conceal their designs, the whole body of their sympathisers at the North were shocked, and for a time, stunned by the breakers upon which they had been instrumental in so nearly presipitating the country. Soon a reaction took place, and some of these men, today, are foremost in the cause of the Union.—From the moment Gen. Butler landed at Annapolis he took strong measures against all traitors who came within his reach, and while in command at Baltimore, we feel quite sure many a traitor's head laid down to an uneasy slumber. At Washington on the 16th inst, in response to a serenade, he said—

Fellow citizens: Your cheers for the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts are rightly bestowed. Foremost in the ranks of those who fought for the liberties of the country in the Revolution was Massachusetts, and it is a historical fact, which I take great pride in referring to in this hour, that in the Revolution, the Old Bay State furnished more men to go south of Mason and Dixon's line, to fight the enemies of the country, than did all the Southern Colonies put together.—[Cheers.] And in this second war, if war must come, to establish the Declaration of Independence anew, and to secure the blessing of that Declaration—the Constitution and the Union—Massachusetts is ready again to furnish every man, aye, every woman, upon her soil in this cause. [Applause.] Perhaps I may, for the moment, be excused for referring to my own State. I believe I speak to many who have the love of the old Commonwealth in their hearts. But we have this difference from our Southern brethren: while we love Massachusetts with the true love of a son, we love the Union and the country with equal devotion. ["Good" and cheers.]

We put no state pride, no love of the old Commonwealth, before, above, and beyond the love of the Union. [Cheers.] To us our country is first, because it is our country.—[Three cheers.] Our State next, because she is our State, and a part of that country. Our oath of allegiance to the Union is the first binding obligation; our oath of allegiance to the State is the second binding obligation; never clashing, always intertwining. He who does his duty to the Union, does his duty to the state, ["good," and cheers,] and he who does his duty to the State, does his duty to the Union—one and inseparable, now and forever. [Cheers.] Allow me, further to say that I look upon this demonstration of yours as prompted by that devotion which we all feel for a common cause—a common country. This is a great and good Government of ours, so kind, so benign, and so beneficent that its hand has only been felt in acts of affectionate generosity, and is for the first time, raised in the act of chastising its children.

It has been attacked by those who should have been the first to defend it, and as in the history of a man's life, many things may be worse to him than death, so in the history of a nation, dishonor, wrong, or disintegration may be worse than the shedding of blood. My friends, this Union established by our fathers, cost them a great deal of treasure, a great deal of suffering, a great deal of blood, and by the bright heaven above us we will not part with it short of the first cost, and interest from the day of the date. "[Good," and cheers.] The same blood which flowed in our fathers' veins still flow in ours; the same courage which they shewed still I trust animates us; we have the same power of endurance, the same love of liberty and law is ours, and we hold him brother who stands by the flag of the Union, and we hold him enemy to the last degree who attempts to strike one star out of that brilliant constellation which floats over us. [Three cheers. A voice, "A little more grape General." Three cheers for the stars and stripes.]

But I hear some one say, shall we carry on a fratricidal war? Shall we shed our brothers' blood? Shall we go to the extent of meeting in arms those whom we have been taught to call our brothers? To that I answer: as our fathers in defence of their rights did not hesitate to strike the mother country, and fight against their mother, so we, their sons, in defence of our rights, must meet our brothers as they met their mother. If this wicked, unholy, fratricidal war is forced upon us, we can only say, let the responsibility rest upon those who made the necessity. Our hands are clean, our hearts are firm, and the Union must be preserved. [Cheers.]

At every hazard, every risk, at every expense, at the sacrifice of every life this side of the Artic region, must this Union be preserved. And what kind of a struggle will it be? Suppose that the twenty five thousand soldiers of the North now here should be this day and hour cut off, would the battle rest? No Fifty thousand more would take their places and if they should fall, one hundred thousand more would rush down from the North, to be followed, if they should fall by the fever, pestilence or sword, by a quarter of a million more until the very women would take the field with broomsticks, and drive all the enemies of the Union into the Gulf. [Cheers.] I have neither fear nor doubt upon this subject. I have neither fear nor dismay in regard to it. I have grief and sorrow at the necessity, and God help those who have forced the necessity upon us.

We are here for our Government and our laws: we are here for our flag; we are here for our country; our face is turned Southward, and there is no step backward. [Tremendous applause, and cries of good?"] He makes a wide mistake who thinks we are to be either cajoled, or threatened, or intimated, or compromised any further. The day of compromise is passed away, and the Government must and shall be sustained. ["That's it!" and great applause.] And when the Government is sustained, we will do as we have ever done—give every body in the Union their rights under the Constitution, and everybody out of the Union the steel of the Union until they come in under the Constitution. ["We like that! That's the talk!" and immense cheering.] And now, my friends, allow me to bid you good night. [Cries of "Go on! Give them another right hand shot, General!" Three cheers for General Butler! Give them a ten pound shot! Order!" &c.]

It is impossible for me, my friends, to go on; this is no time for speech making. If you will return to your homes, and the Government will give me directions, I will go South, and you shall follow me. [Nine cheers for Butler.]

ROLL OF MEMBERS OF "TAYLOR GUARDS" COMPANY G., 13TH REGIMENT.

John H. Filler, Capt.
E. S. Mopps, 1st Lt.
W. P. Borndollar, 2d Lt.
W. Mullen, 3d Lt.
John B. Helm, 1st Sergent.
Alex. C. Mower, 2d "
Wm. Bowman, 3d "
Wm. H. Nulton, 4th "
Barry H. C. Kay, 1st Corporal.
O. C. Ramsey, 2d "
John W. Barndollar, 3d "
Geo. Wendling, 4th "

Armstrong, Thomas	Kay, Ezra
Bowers, John	Lowry, Samuel
Bartholomew, Borchiel	Lightningstar, Augustus
Boehm, John W.	Munshower, Geo. W.
Boor, W. A.	Miller, Clemence R.
Brown, Jeremiah	Miller, John H.
Bradly, Alex.	Mellan Thos. B.
Barrie, E. M.	Medley, Wm.
Borland, Zicariah	McQuillen, Hiram
Cook, J. F.	McGirr, Matis
Deflbaugh, Harrison	Moore, John
Davis, James H.	Pilkington, Richard P.
Davis, Richard	Pilkington, James
Elliot, David S.	Peck, Jacob B.
Elder, Samuel	Poorman, A. F.
Filler, W. T.	Penn, Wm. J.
Gates, Theopolis	Ramsey, E. B.
Golipher, Justice	Rabe, Frederick W.
Guy, Robt.	Saupp, James
Hornig, Frederick	Steel, David F.
Hissong, Josiah	Slack, Francis M.
Hafer, Wm.	Sheller, Wm.
Hafer, A. H.	Staler, Wm.
Hill, Aaron	Tobias, Samuel
Hildebrant, Alex.	Tate, Samuel B.
Jacoby, Edwd.	Washabaugh, Wm.
Karchner, David	Williams, Richard
Kreiger, John	Wilson, Wm.
Kegg, Jacob	Wilson, Hugh
Karder, Wm.	Wornoch, Michael
Kelly, John T.	

For the Bedford Inquirer.

ST. CLAIR TP., 5th Mo. 27th, 1861.

DAVID OVER, EDITOR:

My attention was called by a friend, to a communication published in the Gazette of last week purporting to have been written by a citizen of our Township, and a member of our society of "Friends." The communication I look upon as never having been written by a Friend; and consider it as a forgery, and base slander upon the society. I cannot think that we have a man among us who is so degraded, and treacherous to his Christian profession as to lay to thy charge that which he knows is untrue.

Is it not more probable it was written by the Editor himself, or some of his *toadies* who flatter themselves that they have been among us enough to coable them, *(with their extensive talents,)* to counterfeit a communication as coming from "A Friend."

The person who wrote the article, if "A Friend" at all, is certainly not of the genuine stamp, which is perceptible, in the first place, in the manner of dating his communication, and in the second in his publishing it in the Bedford Gazette.

He styles himself "a close observer," which he may be, but certainly not of politics, nor of the peculiar religious characteristics of "A Friend."

We have but one in our membership in this Township who claims to be a "*Democrat*," and as he is certainly what is generally termed "hickory," in his religious professions, he ought of right to belong to that party.

David, thee will have nothing to fear at any time thee may wish to visit our part of the County; for I feel that I speak truthfully when I say that thee has published nothing yet that has not met the full approbation of our entire society, and the majority of the Township. And I do not apprehend that thy list of subscribers to our office has been, or will be in the least, diminished, or that of the Gazette increased by anything that thee has published.

We willingly agree with the "Friend" to let every man mind his own business. We know if this had been adopted and adhered to by the Gazette, many an innocent citizen would have escaped the personal attacks and vile slanders that have been published in that sheet almost as far back as our memory serves us.

We have heard that the Editor of the Gazette was fearful of an attack upon his office, for what reason we have not learned, but judging from the articles we have seen in his paper, suppose it was on account, evidently, of his desire to create a sentiment of discord and disunion through the country.

He has nothing to fear, though, from the Quaker settlement, as we are opposed to mob law, and could only be induced to fight for our country in a lawful way.

Truly Thy Friend,
UNION.

Arming the Militia of the State.

We publish below several sections of the bill which passed the Legislature and has been approved by the Governor, providing for the loan of *three million of dollars*, for the purpose of arming the militia forces of the State

SEC. 12. That it shall not be lawful for any volunteer soldier to leave this Commonwealth as such, unless he shall have been first accepted by the Governor of this State, upon a call under a requisition of the President of the United States made upon the Governor directing troops for the service of the United States: and no volunteer soldier shall be allowed by the Governor to leave the State until fully armed and equipped for effective service.

SEC. 14. That the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and the County Commissioners of the several counties of this Commonwealth shall constitute a board of relief, to meet monthly, or as often as they find necessary, at the office of the Commissioners, and, upon reasonable claim or suggestion, furnish such amount of support or relief in each individual case as they may deem equitable and proper for the families, or for persons residing in their respective counties, heretofore in any degree dependent upon such volunteers as have been enrolled and mustered into service from their several counties, under orders from the Governor of the Commonwealth during the existence of the present exigencies of the General Government, the claims or suggestions for such relief to be made in writing, setting forth the facts of the case, with such proofs and verifications as the board may require, and to be filed in the office as vouchers for any payments which may be made thereon, payments for relief to be made by orders drawn in the usual form; with an indorsement on the back of each, "issued by the board of relief," which indorsement shall be signed by one of the Associate Judges; and all the vouchers and the orders issued thereon shall be duly audited by the County Auditors or other proper authorities, and published in the annual statement of the public expenditures of said counties; if it shall be found requisite by the Commissioners of any county within this Commonwealth, they are hereby authorized and empowered to make a temporary loan, or loans, at a rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, to carry into effect the measures of relief provided by this Act. *Provided*, That all arrangements made by the several counties of this Commonwealth for the support of the families of the volunteers mustered into service, are hereby legalized and declared to be in full force, until the provisions of this section are carried into effect by the several counties of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 15. That it shall be lawful for the proper authorities, of any county within this Commonwealth to assess and levy a tax for the payment of such appropriations as may have been or may hereafter be made by such authorities for the relief of volunteers or of their families or both, which volunteers shall have been or may be received into the service of this State or of the United States in the present exigency of the country: *Provided*, That such assessment shall not in any one year exceed two and one-half mills upon the dollar of the taxable property of such county: *And provided further*, That all loans heretofore negotiated or moneys borrowed by any county, city or borough for the purposes aforesaid, be and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed, and the bonds or other evidences of indebtedness issued or to be issued therefore are hereby made good and valid, and that all appropriations heretofore made or to be made by county commissioners or municipal authorities, for the purpose of arming or equipping volunteers, or for the relief of their families, are hereby legalized and shall be allowed them on the settlement of their accounts, as other payments are by law allowed.

SEC. 19. That in case any soldier shall die after being mustered into the service of the United States or of this State, leaving a widow and minor children or a minor child under the age of fourteen years, the mother of such minor or minors shall receive eight dollars per month from this State, for the term of five years, unless all such minors shall before the expiration of said five years, be of the age of fourteen, or unless she or they receive a pension from the United States. If such widow die or marry before the expiration of said five years, such pension from the time of such death or marriage, shall go to the support of such minor child or children as are then living.

SEC. 18. That all incorporated Universities, Colleges and Academies in this Commonwealth are hereby authorized to establish in connection with their several institutions a military professorship for the education of young men in military discipline and the art of war.

SEC. 16. That the commander-in-chief in conjunction with the officers composing the grand staff of the militia of this Commonwealth are hereby authorized and required to organize a military corps, to be composed of thirteen regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry and one regiment of light artillery. The said regiments shall severally be composed of companies of like number and to be armed and equipped, clothed, disciplined, governed and officered as similar troops in the service of the United States, and shall be enlisted in the service of the State for a period not exceeding three years or for the war, unless sooner discharged, and shall be liable to be called into the service of this State at such times as the commander-in-chief may deem their services necessary for the purpose of suppressing insurrections or to repel invasion, and further to be liable, to be mustered into the service of the United States at such times as requisitions may be made by the President of the U. States.

SEC. 20. That the commander-in-chief in conjunction with the officers aforesaid, shall cause two or more camps of instruction, not exceeding eight, to be formed in different sections of the State, for the accommodation and instruction of said troops, and the Governor shall appoint suitable officers or drill masters, with the rank and pay of captain, whose duty it shall be to instruct said troops in the military art, conforming as near as may be to the plan of instruction, rules, regulations and discipline adopted for similar troops in the service of the United States.

SEC. 21. That the commander-in-chief shall cause the troops aforesaid to be drilled and instructed in such encampments for and during such periods of time as he may deem necessary to perfect them in the military art.

SEC. 22. That the said corps shall receive the same pay and rations when under such instructions in said camps, or in active service of the United States, as similar troops receive when in the service of the United States, and that said troops shall, when not under such instruction in camp, or in the service of the State or United States, at all times hold themselves in readiness at their respective residences to be called into the service of the United States, and shall be required to provide and keep in repair suitable armories for the safe keeping and preservation of their arms and accoutrements.

SEC. 23. That it shall be the duty of the commander-in-chief and adjutant general, to procure and furnish arms and accoutrements and a uniform dress suitable for said troops, at the charge of the State, and the captains of the several companies composing said regiments shall be required to receipt to the adjutant general for said arms, accoutrements and uniform dress, and shall further give bond to the Commonwealth, with surety in such sum as the Governor shall direct, to be approved by the president judge of the court of common pleas of the county in which such captains may reside, conditioned for safe keeping and delivery over to the adjutant general of such arms and accoutrements as may be received by them for their respective companies, upon demand legally made by the adjutant general, and the said bonds when so approved shall be filed in the office of the adjutant general.

SEC. 24. That the several companies and regiments composing said volunteers corps shall be entitled to elect, and the Governor shall commission, officers similar in number and rank to those allowed like troops in the army of the United States: *Provided*, That the Governor shall have power to appoint and commission chaplains for said corps, and to designate their rank.

SEC. 25. That no troops shall be kept in camp longer than three months at any one time, except the Governor shall, upon the expiration of said three months, deem the longer continuance of said troops necessary for the protection of the Commonwealth, or shall have a requisition for troops from the President of the United States.

SEC. 27. That the Governor and Adjutant General be and are hereby authorized and required to procure and furnish at the earliest possible time after the troops provided for in this bill shall have been supplied, not exceeding one thousand stand of modern arms and accoutrements for each of the counties of this commonwealth bordering on the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia lines, to be received by the county commissioners of the respective counties for the purpose of arming organized troops for the defence of said counties, and for such other military service contiguous to their borders, as they may be called upon to perform, and the county commissioners of said county shall respectively execute a bond in the name and behalf of such county, in such sum as the Governor shall direct, conditioned for the safe keeping and delivery over to the Adjutant General all such arms and accoutrements as may be received by them for the purpose aforesaid at such times as the Governor may direct, and the bonds so executed shall be filed in the office of the Adjutant General.

SEC. 28. That the Governor and the Adjutant General be, and are hereby authorized and required as soon as possible to procure suitable arms accoutrements sufficient to arm the volunteer companies of this State now or hereafter to be regularly organized under existing laws, and further to collect and contract for the remodelling of all such military arms belonging to the State as are or have become deficient and unfit for modern service: *And provided further*, That before any arms are delivered to any volunteer companies, or home guards, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed to support the Constitution of this State and the Constitution of the United States, and to obey all lawful orders of such officers as may be placed over them by proper authority: *And provided further*, That so much of any law heretofore existing authorizing members of volunteer companies to receive pay for any military parading not in the actual service of the State, is hereby suspended during the existence of the present war, and the military tax now imposed by the laws of this Commonwealth shall be collected and paid into the Treasury of the Commonwealth to meet the expenses of the militia mustered into active service.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY,

SYRACUSE, May 30.

The General Assembly has passed strong resolutions in favor of maintaining the Government at any cost.

They speak of secession as wicked and treason, and mourn for the injury done religion by the countenance given it by many ministers and Christians, and recognize slavery as the chief cause of it, and urge a prayer for the President, the officers of the government, and the army and navy.

The Advance on Virginia.

Important Military Movements.

MURDER OF COL. ELLSWORTH.

On Thursday night and Friday morning last the United States troops made the first movement on Virginia from Washington and Georgetown. The operations were conducted by three bodies of troops. On the right, a column crossed the Potomac at Georgetown; at the centre, another column, at Washington, crossed the Long Bridge, and marched on Alexandra; on the left, a third was taken from the Navy Yard by steamboats, and landed at Alexandra. As these movements were but imperfectly related in the papers of yesterday, we give the following detailed accounts of them.

At ten o'clock on Thursday night last, four companies of picked men moved over the Long Bridge as an advanced guard. They were sent to reconnoitre, and if assailed were ordered to signal, when they would have been reinforced by a corps of regular infantry and a battery.

About 11 o'clock on Friday morning six companies of the District volunteers, including the National Rifles and Turners, stepped from the Long Bridge upon "the sacred soil of Virginia." It had been intended to capture the first rebel patrols by boats, but the bright moonlight prevented it. The patrols, crossing the first hill, took to their horses' heels.

This vanguard was commanded by Inspector General Stone, under whom Capt. Smead led the centre. Adjutant Abbott the left, and Capt. Stewart, son of Gen. Charles Stewart, the right wing. They stopped within a half mile of the town, waiting for the main body, having made sure that the coast was clear.

The District volunteers are entitled to great credit for their readiness to march into Virginia. The understanding, when they were sworn in, was that they were not to be marched out of the District. Of all the volunteers enrolled, only one man refused to go when requested by Col. Stone. This man is not in good odor among his comrades here, and is very sorry now that he did not go.

The real brunt of the land expedition fell upon the six companies from the District, led by Col. Stone, forming the advance guard.—On the march over the bridge a single howitzer might have swept them away, and at other points the passage was so narrow that it was easily defended, or, being flanked by thickets, easily ambushed.

Gen. Mansfield took the greatest care to instruct the troops just before entering upon the bridge to take the route step—that is, to avoid marching together, as the solid step together might injure the bridge.

The District volunteers were followed by the main force of volunteers. The New Jersey brigade, the Michigan regiment, and the Twelfth and Seventh of New York, came down the avenue with quietness. So little noise did they cause that hardly any of the denizens of Washington were awakened from their peaceful slumbers. The army crossed the bridge in the following order:

Twelfth Regiment, New York.
Twenty fifth Regiment, New York.
First Regiment, Michigan.
First, Second, Third, and Fourth New Jersey, in the order named.

Two regular cavalry corps of 80 men each, and Sherman's two batteries; next and last came the New York Seventh. Following these was a long train of wagons filled with wheelbarrows, shovels, &c. Altogether there were at least 13,000 men in the advancing army.

The scene at the bridge was grand and impressive beyond description. The night was cool and clear; thousands of men were drawn up in line and defiling past, but hardly a whisper was heard from among them.

They all preserved a solemn silence, as though sensible of the momentousness of the occasion; but the rumbling of artillery, the clattering of cavalry, the muskets and ordnance glittering in the moonlight, the suppressed commands of the officers, imparted, nevertheless, a liveliness to the imposing spectacle.

The troops took rations for only two days along. All the troops at the Long Bridge carried their knapsacks, blankets, canteens, &c

The main body of the troops were all across the bridge in two hours after they commenced entering upon it. Three or four companies marched over at a time in broken steps.

The few spectators that witnessed the crossing were momentarily expecting to hear reports of firearms from the other side, but they were sadly disappointed in their expectation, not a gun being fired up to four o'clock, A. M.

Secretary Seward witnessed the crossing from the sidewalk near the foot of the bridge. He came very near being rudely treated by one of the pickets put out to keep the streets clear.

Major General Mansfield commanded the movement of the troops until the last corps left the District. The first regiment of the main body that crossed the Long Bridge started at twenty minutes past two, and the last corps left the District at about a quarter to four o'clock. At four o'clock Major General Sandford and staff left Willard's, and proceeded to Virginia to take command of the advancing forces.

After passing the Long Bridge the troops were divided into three bodies. One detachment went along the Alexandra road, another along the road by the river, while another dropped down in a boat to cut off the patrol, which the moonlight prevented. Small bodies guarded the road about half way to Alexandria. The rest of the distance was reconnoitered within half a mile.

The secresy of the movement was such that the colonels of the regiments ordered to march did not know till a late hour whither they were to be sent; nor did the regular army colonels, the heads of bureaus, nor the Chief Clerk of the Navy Department. The Seventh Regiment had invited friends to a dinner at Willard's. An army officer, who was in the secret, promised Col. Lefferts to be present unless "something important prevented."

Whilst these troops were marching by land, the New York Fire Zouaves, Col. E. E. Ellsworth, were ordered to take Alexandea in front, approaching the town by water. In accordance with this order, the command was embarked on the steamers Baltimore and Mount Vernon. About 5 o'clock they reached Alexandria.

At 4 o'clock in the morning, the captain of the gunboat Pawnee, which was lying before the town, had demanded the surrender of the place. A Major, in command of the Virginia troops, refused. The captain then said the consequences would be terrible to the village and all its inhabitants, and prolonged the time till 8 o'clock.

Early in the morning not far from 5 o'clock, the fleet of boats with the Zouaves on board came up to the wharf at Alexandra. Some twenty or thirty shots were fired upon the boats by the Secession forces as they came up to the wharf, but none were killed or wounded. The Zouaves disembarked and literally took the city.

Lieutenant Pondergast, of the Seventy-first regiment of New York, was the first soldier who landed at Alexandra. He was in command of the steamer Mount Vernon, the vessel which conveyed the Fire Zouaves of New York from their camp to that point and in company with Col. Ellsworth at the occupation of the city.

The Zouaves landed in good order in double quick time, each company forming in company order on the street facing the river.—Company E, Capt. Leveridge, was the first to disembark. Capt. Leveridge's company was at once detailed to destroy the railroad track leading to Richmond, which service they promptly performed. After detailing Company E, Col. Ellsworth directed the Adjutant to form the regiment, and then with his aid, Lieut. Winser, and a file of men, started for the telegraph office for the purpose of cutting the wires.

Col. Ellsworth and his detachment proceeded in double quick time up the street. They had proceeded three blocks, when the attention of Col. Ellsworth was attracted by a large secession flag flying from the Marshall House, kept by J. W. Jackson. Col. Ellsworth entered the hotel, and meeting a man in the hall, asked, "Who put that flag up?" The man answered, "I don't know, I am a border here."—Col. Ellsworth, Lieut. Winser, the chaplain of the regiment, Mr. House a volunteer aid, and four privates, went up to the roof and Col. Ellsworth cut down the flag.

The party were returning down the stairs, preceeded by private Francis E. Brownwell, of Company A. As they left the attic, the man who had said he was a border, but who proved to be the landlord, Jackson, was met in the hall, having a double barrel gun, which he leveled at Brownell. Brownell struck up the gun with his musket, when Jackson pulled both triggers of the gun. The contents lodged in the body of Col. Ellsworth, entering between the third and fifth ribs. Col. Ellsworth was at the time rolling up the flag. He fell forward on the floor of the hall and expired instantly only exclaiming "My God!"

Private Brownell, with the quickness of lightning, leveled his musket at Jackson and fired. The ball struck Jackson on the bridge of the nose and crushed through his skull, killing him instantly. As he fell Brownell followed his shot by a thrust of the bayonet, which went through Jackson's body.

The companies of Col. Ellsworth, seven in number, immediately posted themselves so as to command the halls of the hotel, and threatened to shoot the first man who showed his head out side of a door. In this way they stood for ten minutes. Their protracted absence alarmed Adjutant Looser, who ordered Company A, Capt. Coyle, to search for them. The company found their commander dead, and their comrades in possession of the hotel. A surgeon was then sent for, but Col. Ellsworth was dead long before his arrival.

The company made a litter of muskets, and placing the body of the Colonel on it, returned to the boat, leaving, however, a detachment to guard the hotel, and make prisoners of all its occupants. The body was brought to the Navy Yard, awaiting the action of the war Department.

Colonel Ellsworth's remains were deposited in the neat little engine house of the Navy Yard, the fire apparatus having been removed. They were still clad in his uniform, the breast being shockingly lacerated by the slug shot.—They were sewed up in a red blanket. The body rested on a small bench, covered with the national flag, with a wreath of flowers, the gift of Mrs. Lincoln, upon the breast. The building was draped in flags and crape, and a detachment of the Seventy-first detailed to guard it. All the flags in the city were displayed at half-mast, in honor of the gallant deceased. The fact of his death was kept for two hours from his men, to prevent demonstrations of violence.

It is stated when he received the fatal shot he dropped his sword, and seizing hold of the clothing over his breast, tore it entirely off, and looking down upon the would, closed his eyes and fell down dead without uttering a word

A gentlemen in Washington says I called at the White House this morning, with Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, to see the President on a pressing matter of public business, and as we entered the library we remarked the President standing before a window looking out across the Potomac, running at the foot of the Presidential grounds. He did not move till we approached very closely, when he turned round abruptly, and advanced towards us, extending his hand: „Excuse me," he said, "but I cannot talk." We supposed that his voice had probably given way from some cause or other, and we were just about to inquire, when to our surprise the President burst into tears, and concealed his face in his handkerchief. He walked up and down the room for some moments, and we stepped aside in silence, not a little moved at such a spectacle, in such a man, in such a place.

After composing, himself somewhat the President took his seat, and desired us to approach. 'I will make no apology, gentlemen," said the President, "for my weakness; but I knew poor Ellsworth well, and held him in great regard. Just as you entered the room, Captain Fox left me, after giving me the painful details of Ellsworth's unfortunate death.—The event was so unexpected, and the recital so touching, that it quite unmanned me."

The President here made a violent effort to restrain his emotions, and after a pause he proceeded, with a tremulous voice, to give us the incidents of the tragedy that had occured. "Poor fellow!" repeated the President, as he closed his relation, "it was undoubtedly an act of rashness, but it only shows the heroic spirit that animates our soldiers, from high to low, in this righteous cause of ours. Yet who can restrain their grief to see them fall in such a way as this, not by the fortunes of war, but by the hand of an assassin!" Towards the the close of his remarks he added, "There is one fact that has reached me, which is a great consolation to my heart, and quite a relief after this melancholy affair. I learn from several persons, that when the Stars and Stripes were raised again in Alexandra, many of the people of the town actually wept for joy, and manifested the liveliest gratification at seeing this familliar and loved emblem once more floating above them. This is another proof that all the South is not secessionist; and it is my earnest hope that as we advance we shall find as many friends as foes."

Col. Ellsworth was quite a favorite with the President and his family. The Colonel accompanied the President as one of his suite from Springfield before Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. He afterwards rendered great assistance in a clerical way. The President admired him for the wonderful energy he displayed with his company of Zouaves with which he made a tour of the United States. This tribute to the memory of Colonel Ellsworth is highly commendable in the President, and will be appreciated by the military of the United States.

The body of Col. Ellsworth was to leave Washington by the afternoon train yesterday. It was to be followed to the depot by the President and Cabinet, and a large body of troops.

The last thing Col. Ellsworth did on Thursday evening before leaving Washington, was to write a letter to his father E D. Ellsworth, of Mechanicsville, N. Y., and another to Miss Carrie Spofford, at Rockford, Ill., to whom he was engaged to be married. His last act, as he left the tent to embark on the steamer, was to look at her portrait, and to place it in his bosom.

Lieut. Striker, Company B; Alcock, of the Staff, Company A, Brownell, who shot Jackson; Corporal Esling, Company A, and some others, compose the military escort, of Ellsworth's remains to New York.

The Zouaves have the flags and Jackson's gun, which was taken. Gen. Scott will give it to them to keep.

The *post-mortem* examination of the body of Col. Ellsworth, by Dr. Eugene Reguent, Dr. Holmes and Dr. Sheldon, disclosed these facts; that the contents of the gun entered the chest a little to the left of the breast-bone, between the second and third ribs, causing a lacerated wound about an inch and three quarters in diameter, fracturing the third rib, then passed through the left lung, lacerating the arch of the aorta and its branches. The heart and the pericardium were not injured. The slugs, three in number, lodged in the spinal column, fracturing the third and fourth vertebrae, and the third rib. The medical examination was made by order of President Lincoln, under care of Col. H. D. Stover, of New York.

Jackson, who shot Col. Ellsworth, is the same man who headed the gang who attacked the liberty pole at Occiquon, Fairfax county, before the Presidential election. He cut down the pole with his own hands.

The loyal citizens regard Col. Ellsworth's death as murder, and thus signify their opinion. Jackson was begged earnestly to make no resistance, but swore he would die in the defence of his flag. He was a very impulsive man. His body lies in the second story of the hotel, in a coffin, wearing the Secession uniform, with the coat buttons ornamented with the Virginia coat-of-arms. The furniture is being removed from the hotel, which is now unoccupied.

Yesterday morning the remains of Colonel Ellsworth were conveyed to the East room of the White House, where they lay in state for several hours.

The coffin was draped with the American flag, and adorned with choice flowers. The face was exposed to public view.

There was as large an attendance of military men as could be spared from duty. The body of the deceased was dressed in his uniform.

The President and his family visited the remains and took a farewell look at the face of their much loved friend, before the crowd was admitted.

Shortly after the capture of Alexandria by Ellsworth's Zouaves, the force which was marching by land entered the city. Upon the entrance of Ellsworth the rebel troops fled. Some of them were intercepted.

As the Michigan regiment advanced towards Alexandria they met some of the fugitives of a company of four officers and thirty-six men, composed of F. F. V.'s, of Fairfax county, Virginia, who had been enrolled into a brilliant and dashing cavalry cops. They were early alarmed by the arrival of the Government forces in Alexandria, and, mounting their horses, began a precipitate retreat, riding till they believed themselves far beyond the reach of pursuit upon the road. They were rejoiced to see troops advancing from the West, whom they supposed to be reinforcements for their aid. Rushing hastily forward, they found themselves surrounded by the Michigan volunteers, and surrendered without a blow.

They were taken on board the steamer Baltimore, Capt. West, and conveyed as prisoners of war to the Navy Yard. They were gaily attired, with feathered chapeaus, apparently unconscious of the fate to which their treason naturally consigns them. Some of them were anxious to convince those with whom they conversed that their friends and relations, as well as their own unbiassed sympathies, were on the side of the flag of our Union. They were a crestfallen troop indeed, for some had already doffed their feathered chapeau for the simple felt. The captain was a man of fine physique and carriage. His plume was still aloft, and spurs in place, and haversack marked "W. W. Ball." Doubtless his admirers and friends are still in a maze at his sudden trip across the Potomac.

The Michigan regiment was the first to enter Alexandria from the west, bringing their prisoners. They were followed by the other regiments. The people of Alexandria were astounded at the wonderful movement of Sherman's battery. When it entered the city it divided into two sections, one under command of Lieut. Drasser, late of West Point. The two sections entered in opposite directions, instead of a single body, and united in the centre of the city, on Fairfax street, when the order was given to put the battery in battle array. The rapidity with which this order was executed is said not only to have excited the astonishment of the people of Alexandria, especially the cavalry troop captured, but also the United States forces who accompanied the battery.

All the advance posts of the Federal army were instructed to answer the challenge of the rebel pickets, "Who goes there?" with "The Advance Guard of the grand army of the United States." The answer in all instances made the rebels beat an immediate retreat.

Twenty prisoners were in irons at two o'clock Friday at Alexandria. All the prisoners taken were confined for a time in the slave pen at Alexandria. It was the only good purpose that I ever knew a slave pen to serve.

The Government very properly prohibited the passage of citizens into Virginia on Friday, but immense quantities of provisions and tools for throwing up entrenchments were sent to the troops stationed on the heights.

The Zouaves were at night anchored on a steamer in the river, to prevent them avenging the death of Ellsworth. Lieut. Col. Farnham has had all he could do to keep them from burning the town. They swear the most terrible revenge.

It is rumored that they have already shot three violent Secessionists. The people at Alexandria, who were sympathisers with Jackson, have been compelled to flee for the safety of their lives. The most intense excitement existed.

The telegraph office in Alexandria was seized in time to prevent the transmission of messages both, announcing the movement of the Federal troops.

Alexandria is loyal at present. The people have been suffering from the tyranny of a few armed men, who are now in the custody of the U. States. I learn from gentlemen who arrived from Alexandria yesterday that the best of feeling is manifested towards the troops. Indeed, the honest people are rejoiced at their occupation of the city.

On Friday the District militia, having been relieved, returned to Washington. They had been on duty the whole night, and many of them on severe scouting service, which sunk them neck deep in the morasses of the Virginia shore. On returning, toil-worn and covered with mud, this morning past the New York Seventh Regiment, they were heartily cheered. All the soldiers of the different regiments were enthusiastic at the movement.

After the capture of Alexandria the troops were posted in the following places:—The Zouaves in the outer depot, and the New Jersey regiments in King street, where is Jackson's hotel, in which Col. Ellsworth was killed. The Michigan Regiment was also in town. The Twelfth New York Regiment about half way between Alexandria and Long Bridge. The Seventh Regiment was one hundred yards from the bridge.

The only capture on the railroad station was half a dozen cars loaded with railroad iron, evidently a lost invoice. There had been a general moving—cars, engines, all gone. It is said by the Alexandrians that an attack was expected on Wednesday night, when there would have been a formidable resistance. But they were taken by surprise on Thursday night. Among the captured Secessionists was a nephew of the Washington banker, Mr. Corcoran.

Simultaneously with the movements of the troops upon Alexandria, an expedition was detached to Arlington Heights. It consisted of the Fifth, Twenty-eighth and Sixty-ninth New York regiments. The Sixty-ninth, which formed the rear guard, received equipments at a late hour, and were busily employed up to the moment of starting, at half-past two.

The Sixty ninth, except the detachment of Major Bagley, which was not equipped, left Georgetown College and marched in perfect silence to the canal, where they were ordered into line by Col. Corcoran. In a few minutes the Fifth arrived, and took the advance.

The night was calm, and the clear moonlight glistened upon the forest of bayonets as the regiments crossed the aqueduct bridge. The most perfect silence was observed during the march, and the word of command was passed in a whisper.

After having marched four miles, and arriving on the Heights, the Sixty-ninth halted, at daybreak, and in a few minutes were ordered to return to the Virginia side of the old Georgetown ferry, a position which perfectly controls the Alexandria canal, the aqueduct bridge, and one of the principal roads into Virginia. The Twenty-eighth and Fifth were thrown in advance to the right, thus, with the troops below, completely cutting off the secession forces at Harper's Ferry from those below Alexandria. A detachment of United States cavalry were in advance of the expedition acting as pickets.

In the morning the engineer corps of the Fourteenth New York were busily employed in surveying the ground below that occupied by the Sixty-ninth, for the purpose of erecting fortifications.

The picket guard of the Twenty-fifth New York regiment, stationed at the first cross roads between the Long Bridge and Alexandria, arrested two secession soldiers at six o'clock this morning.—They were marched into Washington, in charge of Lieutenant Cook, of the Albany Burgess Corps, and having acknowledged to General Mansfield their connection with the Confederate army, they were handed over to Provost Dayton, who lodged them in jail to await the action of the authorities. They were armed with navy revolvers. At one time it was feared that the soldiers and people would sacrifice them to avenge the assassination of Col. Ellsworth.

A young man who was pressed into the Confederate army at Alexandria, but managed to escape, was committed to jail at the same time for safe keeping.

The New York Sixty-ninth took position on the Orange and Manassas Gap Railroad, which runs out of Alexandria.

They took up some of the rails, and awaited in ambush the arrival of the train, which they supposed would leave Alexandria with the fugitives.—When it came it was surrounded, and the train captured. About seven hundred persons were on board, including three hundred men. The entire party were held as prisoners of war, and will be kept as hostages for the fair treatment of any loyal citizens that may fall into the hands of the rebels.

Among the prisoners captured by the troops this morning are several persons who have been ringleaders in the rebellion movements in Virginia.—Dr. Boyle is one. He will stand a good chance of treading air.

The troops are actively engaged in constructing fortifications, and preparing for the permanent occupation of the country covered by the movement made last night. This movement was planned by Gen. Mansfield, and executed under his personal supervision. He knew the exact point of ground that each regiment should occupy, and at daylight each regiment was in its place. So quietly was all this done that only the newspaper people were aware of the sudden exit of thirteen thousand men.

To the Sixty-ninth was given the post of danger, and the duty assigned it was faithfully and fearlessly executed.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, May 25, 1861.

The resignation of Hon. Samuel A. Purviance, late Attorney General of the State, is the theme of conversation here on all sides. Everybody is asking, "what is the matter?" It was as unexpected to his own immediate personal friends as to the outside public. On Thursday he returned from a visit to Washington, and on Friday the resignation was handed in, couched in in the following laconic language:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, May 24, 1861.

TO ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania:

For reasons which appeal to my self-respect, I cannot consent to continue any longer in connection with your administration. I therefore tender you my resignation of the office of Attorney General of the State.

SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE.

It is understood that one of the causes which produced this result, was the fact that the Attorney General was not, in accordance with the usual custom, consulted in the appointments made.—Francis Jordan, of Bedford, and D. A. Finney, of Crawford, are spoken of as his successor.

There are at Camp Curtin now twenty one full companies, but they are not organized into regiments. As fast as organized, the regiments from Pennsylvania have been ordered to West Chester, York, Chambersburg, and Washington, and at this time the number of troops encamped at Camp Wayne is two thousand, at York five thousand, at Chambersburg three thousand, at Harrisburg two thousand, at Pittsburg two thousand, besides four or five thousand in Washington, Perryville, and along the line of the Northern Central Railroad, guarding the bridges.

There has been much complaint against the State Administration for the bad quality of clothing furnished to a portion of the troops. It is undeniable that many of the uniforms, blankets, and shoes have been of the most worthless description, but it should not be altogether forgotten that a considerable number of the troops have been well uniformed, armed, and provisioned, and I am informed by the very highest authority that the worthless shoes and blankets, purchased by an agent, have not been paid for, and the Governor does not intend to pay for them.

When the requisition was made upon Pennsylvania for troops, it found her somewhat more destitute of all the material of war, except brave men, than any other State in the Union. She had not muskets enough to properly arm a regiment, nor a solitary uniform; and, in the hurry of the occasion, abuses have occurred, which, under other circumstances, might have been to a great extent avoided.

Additional camps along the border—at Bedford Bedford county, and Uniontown, Fayette county—have been ordered, where the volunteers will be instructed in their military duties, and at the same time be on hand to repel the enemy, should he be so fool hardy as to invade the soil of Pennsylvania. Those proposed at Erie and Easton have been abandoned, as being too far from the scene of action to answer the purpose. Before troops could march from Easton or Erie, the Confederates could devastate the whole border and retreat into their own country. PENN.

HOW THE EVENT WAS RECEIVED AT MECHANICSVILLE.

MECHANICSVILLE, N. Y., May 24.—The assassination of Col. Ellsworth has caused in this, his native town, the utmost sorrow and indignation.—The father of Col. Ellsworth happened to be in the telegraph office when the melancholy intelligence was received, and the first intimation he had of it was seeing the operator weeping.

Mr. Ellsworth's grief was indescribable when learning the sad news. He left, in company with his wife, for New York, this evening, on the Francis Skiddy. All the flags in town are at half-mast. The sympathy expressed for his parents is universal. The Colonel was their only living son.—About a year since his younger brother, a young man of much ability, died in Chicago.

Ex Governor Andrew H. Reeder, first Governor of Kansas, has been appointed a Brigadier General by the President.

Announcements.

Associate Judge.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. William Gephart, of Bedford Township, as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

County Treasurer.

WE are authorized to announce the name of Martin Milburn, of Bedford Borough, as a candidate for Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Commissioner.

MR. EDITOR:—You are authorized to announce the name of Mr. Henry P. Diehl, of Colerain Township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. MANY.

MR. EDITOR:—You are authorized to announce the name of Joseph S. Riddle, Esq., of Union Township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. MANY.

Lieut. Wm. Keeffe of Bedford Township, will be a candidate for the nomination of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. MANY.

For Sore, Weak, Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids.

A true specific, and invaluable remedy has been at last discovered. Dr. Humphreys argues that these affections invariably result from a constitutional disease, of which the local affection is only the outward manifestation. Hence, HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC OPHTHALMY PILLS are only taken internally, and yet cure the worst forms of obstinate sore eyes and eyelids, which have resisted all other treatment. All cases of sore and inflamed eyes and eyelids, or failing, weak or defective sight, will be promptly benefited, and the cure of the worst cases is only a question of time.

Price, 50 cents, with directions.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No 562 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by H. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.
May 10, 1861.

On the 16th inst., at the residence of the brides' father, by A. H. Hull, Esq., Mr. Philip Wantz, to Miss Catharine Colebaugh, all of Union Tp.

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst., by Rev. N. E. Gilds, Mr Daniel Ritchey to Miss Susanna Christ, both of Union Township.

MASTER'S SALE.
OF REAL ESTATE.

Samuel Vondersmith vs. William Lyon. } In the Court of Common Pleas, Bedford County, Pa., November Term, 1860.

Whereas at the aforesaid Term of the said Court, judgment was entered against the defendant in the above entitled cause, to the effect that said defendant should pay certain sums of money in manner and form specified in the verdict; said judgment being for the balance of the purchase money for certain real estate; and,

Whereas, at the April term of said court, A. D., 1861, the undersigned was appointed Master in Chancery, to sell said real estate, unless the said defendant aforesaid should pay the portion of said sum which was due and payable on or about the 22d day of May, A. D., 1861, with interest.

Now, therefore, default having been made in said payment aforesaid, I, by virtue of said appointment, will sell on the premises on Saturday the 29th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all the right, title, and interest, of William Lyon, the aforesaid defendant, in and to the following described property, to wit: To thirty three (33) acres, more or less, of farming land, mostly cleared and under cultivation, said land being in Bedford Township and near the Borough of Bedford, and bounded by lands of Shuck's heirs, of Wm. M. Hall, Esq., of Samuel Vondersmith, and by other lands of Wm. Lyon, Esq., and now in possession of said Defendant aforesaid, to the highest and best bidder for cash.

JOHN E. McGIRR,
Bedford, May 31, 1861. Master, &c.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VAUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold, at public vendue, on the premises, at the late residence of John Black, dec'd, on the 25th day of June, next, one tract of first rate patented land, situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, containing 189 acres and 138 perches nett, with a good dwelling house, large size, and a tenant house, a good bank barn nearly new, well finished and painted, and other out buildings thereon erected, about 120 acres cleared land, and all in a good state of cultivation, with two apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of James Taylor, Andrew Crisman and others.

The above property is situated on the northwest side of chestnut ridge, 4½ miles from Schellsburg, well improved and a good quality of lime stone land.

Terms of sale 1-3 to remain in the premises during the life time of the widow, interest to be paid her annually—1-3 of the balance in hand and remainder in 2 equal annual payments.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, on said day, when due attendance will be given by

J. E. BLACK.
May 24, 1861. Adm'r.

HO! FOR THE WAR!
JACOBREED,
Bedford, Pa.

RETAIL DEALER in Dry Goods, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glassware, Queensware, Groceries, and in fact, every article necessary for the comfort and happiness of his numerous friends. Just opening, new and fresh goods bought at panic prices, and will be disposed of at the lowest living rates *for cash*. The war is inaugurated, and war prices only will be asked, but on war terms, to wit: CASH. Call and see for yourselves.

SILKS, extra quality, good styles of dress Silks, low and high priced.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Challies, Delaines, Bareget, Lawns, Pol de Chevres, Chintzes and Barege Robes, Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Cloths, Cottonades, at surprising prices for cash.

MEN'S WEAR, Fine and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Jeans and Linen Drills.

HOSIERY, Ladies', Men's and children's; also, Gloves, Collars, Ties, and stitched Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES, Coffee, Sugar, white and brown, crackers, molasses and Syrups, low for cash.

All manner of Hats and Caps, Fur, Silk, Wool and Straw.

Just bring on your Cash, and you shall not go away disappointed.

May 17, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Monroe Township, on

SATURDAY, 15TH JUNE, NEXT,

all the following described real estate, viz:

350 acres of land, adjoining Henry Whetstone, Bernard Means' heirs, Bernard Steckman and south side of Tussey's Mountain, and having thereon erected a log house and shop, about 40 acres thereof cleared and under fence.

ALSO,

40 acres, being part of another tract (the mansion tract) and adjoining the above—about 20 acres thereof cleared, adjoining Henry Whetstone, Bernard Means' heirs and others.

Terms made known on day of sale.

O. E. SHANNON,
Administrator of Dan'l Means, dec'd.
May 17, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, will offer for sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 15TH JUNE, NEXT,

the following described real estate, viz:

A tract of land containing 212 acres, adjoining lands of D. Snowberger, Martin Miller and others, designated on the diagram attached to the proceedings in Partition, on Dr. Wm. W. Reed's estate as part "C," and situate in Middle Woodberry Township.

TERMS: ⅓ in hand on confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal annual payments, without interest.

AARON REED,
Executor of Dr. Wm. W. Reed, dec'd.
May 17, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed auditor by the Orphans' Court, to distribute the balance in the hands of John Sparks, Executor of Dan'l Buzard, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at 1 o'clock on Friday, June 7th, at his office, in Bedford Borough, where all interested may attend. JOHN PALMER,
May 17, 1861. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed auditor, by the Orphans' Court, to distribute the balance in the hands of John B. Furney, adm'r, of the estate of Andrew Carn, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment on Thursday 6th of June, at 1 o'clock, at his office, in Bedford Borough, where all interested may attend.

JOHN PALMER,
May 17, 1861. Auditor.

Duff's College

ESTABLISHED IN PITTSBURG IN 1840.
The Only Commercial College in the Union Conducted by a Practical Merchant.

OVER 6,000 STUDENTS have attended it from 30 different States. Four **Silver Medals** have been awarded Duff's System of Booking; and the new Circular just issued contains letters from Students in Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnatti etc., proving it to be the best known. NINE FIRST PREMIUMS were recently awarded the Penmanship of Mr. WM. H. DUFF, who with his associate Professor, Mr. C. C. Cochran, are undoubtedly the best penmen in America.

Harper's Edition of Duff's Book Keeping postpaid, 1 70
Duff & Duncan's Gems of Penmanship, 5 00
Duff & Duncan's New School Copy Books 6 numbers, 54

For samples of Messrs. Duff & Cochran's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, with the new Circular of 64 pages, inclose 25 cents in stamps to P. DUFF & SON.
April 19, 1861.

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.

YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.
May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.
May 10, 1861.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration, on the estate of Sam'l Whetstone, late of Colerain Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said tp., all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims can present them for settlement.

DAVID WHETSTONE,
AARON WHETSTONE,
May 10, 1861. Administrators.

A CARD.
To my Patrons and all Others Interested.

THE map of Bedford County, is now nearly ready for distribution, but in view of the war troubles, &c., I deem it proper to hold it over a while—hoping matters will shortly take a more favorable turn. Since, however, the map is thus far completed, circumstances will compel me to deliver it ere very long.

EDWARD L. WALKER.
May 3, 1861.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the subscribers on the Estate of Daniel McDonald, late of Union Township, Bedford County, dec'd, they hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and all having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY McDONALD,
MICHAEL WERTZ,
May 24, 1861. Adm'rs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

B F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.
Sept. 28, 1860.

NEW GROCERY,
Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, cheese, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries*, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits*, oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco*, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars*, opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call. Picknics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price.

J. B. FARQUHAR.
April 26, 1861.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have received their suppl SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and will offer all who may favor us with a call—great bargains—all kinds of country produce received for goods, also Cumberland Bank Notes and many of the Virginia Banks.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
May 10, 1861.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the house of Gideon D. Trout, on Saturday the 18th day of May, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the erection of a Bridge over Dunning's Creek, at Griffiths fording, in St. Clair Township. Plan and specifications may be seen at the House of Gideon Trout.

By order of the commissioners.

H NICODEMUS,
May 3, 1861. Clerk

TEH INQUIRER
Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by
DAVID OVER.
TERMS:
If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.
☞Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.
Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."
April 19, 1861.–tf

John E. McGirr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE on Juliana Street, with William M. Hall, Esq., Bedford Pa.
April 19, 1861.–yz

John Major,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.
Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.
May 3, 1861.

O. H. GAITHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.
Nov. 4, 1859.

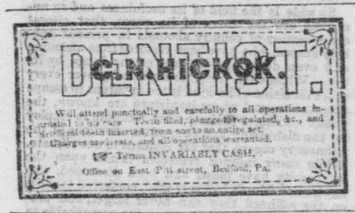
R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
MANN & SPANG
June 1,—1854. tf.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.


DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plunge-galvanized, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.
Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he still continues to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, cloths, cassimers, satinetts, flannels, blankets, &c., all of which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool, also

Carding and Fulling,

for which he would call special attention, as he possesses superior facilities and machinery, especially adapted to this branch of the business, and feels confident he can do work superior to any other establishment in the county.
☞Terms for carding and fulling strictly cash. All letters on business should be directed to Bedford Pa., where they will receive prompt attention.
JOHN LUTZ.
April 9, 1861.–x

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Michael Fluck, late of Hopewell Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, living in the town of Hopewell, all persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
SAMUEL S. FLUCK,
May 3, 1861. Adm'r.

NOTICE
The Rail Road Cannot be made it Payment is Neglected.

ALL those that are indebted to the undersigned, are requested to call and pay up, the accounts are numerous and none large, they can be paid at once and injure nobody. by attending to this notice, the car can be kept in motion, so don't forget to call.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
March 22, 1861.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row.
June 29, 1860.

HARD TIMES
MADE EASY!

Good News for the Unemployed.

1000 *CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.*

ONE MILLION DOLLARS
WORTH OF
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND
SILVER-PLATED-WARE,
TO BE DISPOSED OF ON
AN ENTIRELY NEW
AND
ORIGINAL PLAN.

25,000 *AGENTS WANTED!!*

All persons desirous of procuring an agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE,

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a three cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM CATALOGUE
Containing
OUR INDUCEMENTS,
Which afford
A RARE CHANCE
TO MAKE
MONEY
without risk, together with
FULL PARTICULARS
Relative to this
NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, address all orders to
GEORGE G. EVANS,
439 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
May 10, 1860.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR!

JUST RECEIVED a large and varied assortment of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Embracing Silks, Foulards, Grenadines, Chene de Chine, Poplins, Palmettos, figured and plain, Organdies, Lawns, Chintzes, Ginghams, Prints, Embroideries, Laces, &c., together with an extensive supply of Domestic Staple Goods, of the best make.
Also, Carpeting, Oil Cloths and Matting, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and a large stock of
FANCY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
READY MADE CLOTHING.
all of which will be sold on the most satisfactory terms.
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
May 10, 1861.

Public Sale
OF REAL ESTATE IN MORRISON'S COVE.

BY virtue of an order of sale directed by the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, to the undersigned, he will expose to public sale, on the premises, on
SATURDAY, THE 8TH JUNE, NEXT,
all the following described Real Estate:
A tract of first rate limestone land, containing 63 acres, more or less, all cleared, but about two acres, adjoining Thomas Johnson, Rudolph Hoover, Andrew Bassler, Joseph Keagy and others, and having thereon erected a two story rough cast and log house, barn and other out buildings. A constant stream of fresh spring water passes through the yard. A never failing well of good water is also in the yard. The property is valuable in many respects, and as the sale is peremptory, a bargain can be had.
Terms and conditions made known on day of sale.
SAMUEL WORKING,
Adm'r of the Estate of David Brown, dec'd.
May 10, 1861.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of sale granted by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, Executor of Sidney R. Whitfield, late of East Providence Township dec'd, will,
On Saturday the 8th day of June,
expose to public sale on the premises the following described real estate, to wit:
One tract of land situate in the Township and County aforesaid, late the property of said dec'd, adjoining lands of Simon Nycum on the North, John Frazey on the East, Elias Whitfield on the South, and Joseph Whitfield on the West, containing about 84 acres, about thirty-five of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and on which a double log dwelling house and log barn are erected.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day. Terms, twenty five dollars on day of sale, and the balance at confirmation of sale September 2nd, 1861.
JOHN W. SAMS,
May 10, 1861. Executor.

TO THE LADIES.
NEW MILENERY STORE.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY has just received from the city an elegant assortment of goods, comprising bonnets, shakers, flats, ribbonds, flowers, rouches, bonnets, frames, ladies dress caps, &c., &c. Also a good variety of materials for making bonnets, such as black crape, black mode and a superior black material for Misses bonnets, white crape, silks of all colors and varieties, which will be made to order. They have been carefully selected by a millinery from the east of long experience and good taste, whose services has been engaged for the coming season. Having brought low for cash we are determined to sell low for cash or its equivalent.
Terms strictly cash.
Her place of business is on east Pitt street nearly opposite Robert Fyan's Store.
May 3, 1861.

SHRINER'S
MASTER OF PAIN.
THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to do good. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.
Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.
For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.
For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.
For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.
For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.
For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.
For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.
For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.
It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.
Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.
Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov 3, 1860.

MR. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.
SAMUEL YINGLING.
BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County. I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. I opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a cough medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,
ADAM FERGUSON.

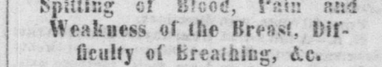
I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.
WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.
LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.–zz

PEACE DECLARED!

Swords beaten into plow shears and spears int pruning hooks.



I would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that having located in the old stand of John Claar, immediately east of John Brice's hotel, Bedford, Pa. I am now ready to do all work in my line, such as horse shoeing, wagon making &c., &c., in the best style and at prices to suit the times. I earnestly solicit a liberal share of the patronage of all who may need work in my line. Call down and hear the "music of the Anvil," and give me a trial.
April 19, 1861. WM. COOK

LOTS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, Executors' of the estate of John L. Ingram, dec'd, late of Blair Township, Blair County, will sell a number of lots lying on the Plank Road and near the Jackson Hotel, occupied by John Allen. These lots are in a desirable locality and valuable. Persons wishing to buy or examine them, will be accommodated by calling on the executors. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when the terms will be made known.
H. M. INGRAM,
G. A. WEAVER,
April 12, 1861. Executors

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration, have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Mary Magdalena Hitchew, of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, dec'd, and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment, and those having claims thereon, will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
DAVID HITCHEW,
May 10, 1861 Adm'r

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's
Dec. 21, 1860.

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Roble, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Falling, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book.....$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain.....4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book.....2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book.....1
Single numbered boxes, with directions.....25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions.....50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians...$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.

FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tardo Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.
FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.
AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co.
No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.
May 4, 1860.

UNION HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.
His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.
The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.
The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors
The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.
Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.
JOSEPH ALSIP.
Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

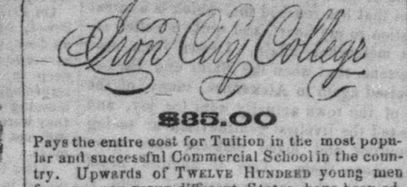
FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, the farm situate in Juniata Township, on which James Burns, (of Thomas,) now resides.
This farm contains 118 acres, about 80 acres cleared and under fence. The land is good wheat land, and in high state of cultivation—about 14 acres of excellent meadow. Also a first rate orchard, of all kinds of fruit.
The improvements are a good two story Rough Cast House, large Bank Barn, and other outbuildings. For further particulars, call on the subscriber, living in Londonderry Township, Bedford County, Pa.
DAVID EVANS.
May 3, 1861.

Public Sale
OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, in Napier Township, on Tuesday the 18th day of June, next, the following tract of land, being the Real Estate of Aaron Good, dec'd, adjoining lands of Jesse Blackburn, Adam Otto, James O. Robinett and others, and containing forty acres and allowance, about twenty-five or thirty acres of said land are cleared and under fence—about ten acres of which are meadow. The other improvements are a two story log dwelling house, stable and other out buildings, with a good thriving young orchard; a pump is near the door, and there is plenty of excellent water on the place.
The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, of the day above mentioned.
TERMS:—One third in hand at the confirmation of the sale; balance in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by waiver Judgements.
WM. ZIMMERMAN,
May 3, 1861–* Adm'r.

KEROSENE OIL, the best article at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.



$85.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of
$2000,00 per Annum,
immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.
☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.
For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals.
JENKINS & SMITH,
Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Allegheny Male
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The spring term will commence, April 8, 1861. Students admitted at any time.
Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.
That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.
$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.
Students prepared for the highest classes in College.
For circulars, or particulars, address.
W. W. BRIM.
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
Dec. 21, 1860.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL CSHOOL AND SEMINARY,
MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.

THIS institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, April 8th, 1861. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.
The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.
The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.
The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Holidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school:—
1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.
2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental branches.
3d. The preparation of Students for College.
The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.
Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.
Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.
Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.
Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel, $118,00 a year.
For circular, with full particulars, address
E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON,
Care of J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.
Nov. 2, 1860.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.
He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.
Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.
Boarders will be received on favorable terms.
ISAAC MENGEL, JR.
April 13, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this offic
April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

ROCK POWDER just received, and for sale by
March 22, 1861. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's
Dec. 21, 1860

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap at Shoemaker's store

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.
Nov. 9, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Nov. 9, 1860.

Drugs and Books.
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Jus received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnais, Segar cases, &c.,
Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.
Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.
Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.
Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.
☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.
☞Physicians. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.
Dec. 9, 1859.

GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—
Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, nair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 1, 1859.–zz

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.
VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.
Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
Nov. 16, 1860.–zz

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.
This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attaches to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 30, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.
He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.
April 6, 1860.
SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

WE would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in store and offer wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, a large and very choice stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, of every variety and style.
Every description of DIAMOND WORK and other Jewelry made to order, at short notice. ☞All goods warranted to be as represented.
N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry of every description.
STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 Market St., south side, Philadelphia.
March 22, 1861.–3m

MRS. S. E. POTTS.

HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of
WINTER GOODS,
such as
DRESS GOODS
of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.
Nov. 2, 1860.

MACARONI Cheese, Crackers, crystalized fruit and gum candies, for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and fo sale cheap, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.
June 22, 1860.